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Home demonstration work highlighted, May 5-12

■ With National Home Demonstration Week less than a month away, plans for observance are being completed throughout the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Although initiated as a national event for the first time this year, preliminary reactions being received from rural women, extension workers, magazine writers, and radio program directors indicate the idea has met with instant popularity.

Four major radio networks—American, Columbia, Mutual, and National Broadcasting Companies—have agreed to schedule programs on home demonstration work during the week of May 5 to 12; and queries from magazines requesting additional materials and pictures are coming in daily. Home demonstration workers, extension editors, and rural women are pooling their ideas and efforts in the development of observance plans to achieve the goals of—

The international aspect of the theme—Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World—has been accentuated by recent international developments and the famine relief drive. Reports coming in from the States indicate that emphasis on the home in the world community will be used to give impetus to the many hands-across-the-sea projects now under way.

Program features will also stress problems here at home, with health, medical facilities, housing, education, and recreation heading the list. Progress made to date by individuals and groups in solving these problems will be featured in exhibits, tours, meetings, radio shows, and news stories.

On display will go such concrete results of the home demonstration program as new and remodeled homes; landscaped grounds of homes and civic centers; renovated and reupholstered furniture; handicrafts; modish home-tailored and remodeled wardrobes for the entire family; improved storage facilities for food, clothing, and household equipment; time- and labor-saving devices; and home-canned, cured, and frozen foods.

In Washington, D. C., an exhibit on home demonstration work will occupy the patio of the Department of Agriculture during the full week. A luncheon on Monday, May 6, sponsored by Epsilon Sigma Phi, National Hon-

orary Extension Fraternity, will acquaint national leaders with home demonstration activities. An Extension Institute on Wednesday will feature the program of national women's organizations working on similar objectives as home demonstration workers. And on Thursday the regular monthly meeting of the District of Columbia chapter of Epsilon Sigma Phi will be devoted to home demonstration work. Representative rural women will participate in all these activities.

Selection of the dates, May 5 to 12, for National Home Demonstration Week is opportune for many reasons, two in particular. The anniversary of the passage of the Smith-Lever Act, May 8, falls within the week. During the same dates, religious groups will stress the importance of the home in observing Family Life Week.

Peace depends on food

■ Every extension worker has a part to take in cutting down starvation among the war-weary men, women, and children throughout the world. It is the immediate job ahead in building a lasting peace. Hungry people are not a peace-loving people. Food production is particularly the field of rural Americans. It is where they can make a vital contribution to the building of the peace.

One step to meet the emergency was Secretary Anderson's request that farmers increase their goals for planting of wheat, corn, grain sorghums, soybeans, and smooth, dry, edible peas. Wheat, the staff of life, is most important. The spring wheat States, principally North and South Dakota, Montana, and Minnesota, have done their best to increase the seeding of wheat to the goal of 1,000,000 additional acres.

The goal of 1,110,000 more acres of soybeans recognizes the need for more fats and oils in war-torn countries.

Conservation of feed grain is particularly important for farmers right now. Poultry culling and the marketing of cattle and hogs at lighter weights are practices which will help.

Farmers are urged to market their wheat as rapidly as possible, and city consumers are urged to save wheat, fats, and oils—to make every bit count. Victory gardens and the preservation of the produce carried on so successfully by patriotic Americans during war years will be continued this year to insure the peace which has been so dearly bought. The National garden conference held in Washington, D. C., March 26, 27, and 28 mobilized garden organizations and gardeners behind the 1946 garden goals.

Farm people can help streamline extension

HAROLD C. PEDERSON, Hennepin County Agricultural Agent, Minnesota

■ Agricultural extension work in Hennepin County, as in hundreds of other counties in the United States, has grown, like Topsy, during the past 30 years. Beginning with a small group of progressive, foresighted farm people and an agent possessing the same characteristics, it has developed into a sprawling network of nearly 200 organized groups.

Nearly every product sold from the farms of the county benefits from marketing work done during the 30 years. The crops are better because of improved varieties, seed treatment, and soil improvement. Dairy products, livestock, and poultry net more money. Yes, and many homes reflect the influence of successful home project courses. Many young farm couples who obtained their early inspiration and subject matter from 4-H Club work are now established farmers and community leaders. Indeed, there are signs all around us that extension teaching can improve the farm way of life. Public acceptance speaks well for extension's success, and the county staff has increased from one agent to three—agricultural, home demonstration, and 4-H Club.

In recent years, however, this constantly enlarging program has overwhelmed me with a large number of tasks, and I find other agents facing the same problem. It seems that something must be done, but just what to do is not clear. Recent studies on county extension organization somehow fail to give the answers. Suggestions from State and Federal sources are well prepared but too general, hence difficult to apply in a specific county. One reason is that they usually fail to give adequate consideration to existing local organization. Trying to streamline the work by adding more organization invariably results in further duplication and confusion. I suppose every agent has wrestled with this problem. Many, no doubt, have worked out plans for simplification, but generally progress in

this direction has been discouraging.

Recently, it occurred to me that our own farm folks might help with solving these organization problems. This idea originated from a satisfying experience with a detailed land-use study. The ease with which farmers handled knotty problems intrigued me. It seemed that the county program advanced several years during that 5-month period we worked on land use.

The challenge was how to prepare an exhibit that would enable farm folks to get a quick and accurate picture of the total county program. Several possibilities of a visual nature were considered, and the plan finally decided on was the preparation of a calendar chart for each agent, showing nature of work performed each day and another chart that amounted to an annual report in diagram form.

Charts Visualize Total Program

The calendar charts were prepared from each agent's monthly report. Cross-hatched bars were used to designate meetings. The location of the bar indicated whether it was a forenoon, noon, afternoon, or evening meeting. The nature and place of the gathering were also indicated. Other notations reported such things as office calls, telephone calls, farm visits, news items, and radio scripts prepared. Colors were used for contrast and to add emphasis. These charts really explained the "when, what, where, and why" of each agent's activity for every day of the year.

The fourth chart, titled Hennepin County Agricultural Extension Program for 1945, gave a composite picture of the year's extension efforts. No effort was made to separate the work as to agents. The county program was divided into five divisions—office services, 4-H Club work, Farm Bureau, home project activities, and cooperatives and other organized groups. In the office section of the chart were eight rectangles, each con-

taining information relating to the past year's work, such as 1,701 office calls, 5,907 telephone calls, 280 news items, 141 radio scripts, 66 days at conferences, and 29,594 bulletins distributed.

The 4-H Club section contained 50 squares. Thirty-two of them represented local clubs along with their names and enrollment. The other 18 listed the county and State events associated with the 4-H program.

The Farm Bureau organization was illustrated by 12 squares, each representing an organized local unit, or a county or State event. Eighteen extension topics were listed as examples of program material featured at these gatherings.

The home demonstration program for the year was shown by 42 squares, 34 of them representing the organized local groups enrolled in the major project. Three others represented minor projects involving 72 local meetings. Topics at all meetings were included. The five remaining squares indicated other cooperating organizations such as PTA's, churches, Red Cross, and State economics association.

The final section of this chart related to cooperatives, special commodity groups, and other farm organizations. This group totaled 42 and involved 162 meetings for the agent. This list was interesting because it represented practically every phase of farm, home, and community activity in the county and included nearly every farm family. Some of these organizations are older than extension work.

200 Sets of Officers at Work

Reviewing this chart reveals that 969 extension meetings were held during the year with a total attendance of 39,648. This labyrinth of organizations included nearly 200 sets of officers or committees, which leads one to conclude that the county extension organization is far more complete than it is usually given credit for.

When these charts were completed, county and community leaders were given their first opportunity to review them at the county program planning meeting. Their response was interesting, and their surprise at the total size of the county program



Agent Pederson explains his calendar chart which shows graphically the total county extension program.

was distinctly evident. They studied the charts carefully and commented on the rigorous schedule necessary to service such a large program.

Here are a few of the statements made by those present:

"Here is an instance where an agent attended meetings and made home visits at both ends of the county on the same day and followed a similar schedule the next day. Couldn't a more logical schedule be planned so as to save time and mileage?"

"Here's a community meeting all three agents attended. Wouldn't it be better to have just one agent on the program at a time?"

"Look at this string of night meetings, 12 in a row! That's a heavy schedule considering each day's work starts at 8:30 in the morning and lasts until midnight or later."

"Here are neighboring units with entirely different programs where local conditions seem quite similar. Perhaps they ought to get together."

The discussion that followed and continued at later meetings shows that these leaders were truly interested in streamlining the county program. A few of the most pressing problems were listed:

1. The increasing number of cooperating groups and assignments are not offset by a corresponding reduction of other groups or assignments.

2. Unexpected office and telephone calls frequently require so much time that carefully planned programs are interrupted and sometimes forced from the schedule entirely.

3. Lack of sufficient office help forces agents to do chores that are not productive.

4. Numerous evening and other meetings prevent the agent from taking adequate time for preparation of material for keeping abreast of current developments and completing reports.

5. Agents do not have time to assume community responsibilities in their own sphere comparable to those which one encourages and expects farm folks to assume.

6. It becomes nearly impossible to take advantage of the vacation privilege.

7. There is very little detailed information on how other counties may be solving their problems.

These are some of the problems that face my colleagues and me. What can we do about it? I think we should seek the solution not in radical changes in organization but rather streamlining what already exists. Here are a few suggestions that seem especially worth considering:

1. Sponsoring of more local and

county-wide farm and home programs patterned after the State Farm and Home Week so several farm groups might participate without losing their individual identity. This should result in fewer but larger and more effective gatherings that will save time of rural people, agents, and specialists.

2. Where possible and advantageous, emphasize farm family programs where all meet together instead of in individual groups.

3. Urge local communities to lend increased support to the local leader training method of home project and 4-H Club work, thereby using more local leaders in these phases of work.

4. Insist on better-planned programs by all cooperating groups, especially township units and the numerous other organizations with which cooperation is expected.

5. Obtain a substitute either locally or someone through the State office to carry on the agent's work during vacation periods.

6. Provide opportunity to review in more detail "agent success stories" from the counties that have well-rounded programs.

The above suggestions are in line with the thinking of our own farm leaders who, by the way, are almost as busy as extension agents and will surely lend a hand in the streamlining process if given the opportunity.

4-H'ers dip 10,000 sheep

From Sumner County, Kans., comes the story of a valuable community activity conducted by eight 4-H Clubs of that county. In 1945, the county farm bureau financed the construction of a portable sheep-dipping vat and ordered the dip. Assisted by the county agent, Raymond Frye, the club members contacted the sheep growers and prepared a schedule for the use of the vat.

A charge of 10 cents per head was made to cover the service of the club members and the cost of the dip. Approximately 10,000 head of sheep were dipped in this program.

The various clubs ranged up to \$91.40 as their income from this activity. Farmers were so happy over the program that the clubs will repeat the activity in 1946.

Spring comes to a war-torn world

■ With a large volume of emergency food supplies now flowing to Europe and China, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is laying final plans for the second part of its gigantic task—helping war-stricken countries to get back food production approaching their prewar levels.

UNRRA agricultural experts are attached to missions in all the countries where the agency is working. This spring supplies for the rehabilitation of agriculture, such as draft animals and dairy cattle, fertilizers and pesticides, seeds, hand tools, and farm machinery are going forward to help farmers with their 1946 crop production.

Already, substantial quantities of agricultural rehabilitation supplies have reached the recipient countries through UNRRA, and the farmers there made excellent use of them as far as possible in the 1945 crop year. But in many places, battles were still raging through the 1945 planting season, precluding any crops there. Furthermore, last summer brought one of the worst droughts in the history of Europe, which cut down food production.

Rehabilitation Is Tremendous Job

These conditions, with the dislocation and destruction of the war years, have made the agricultural rehabilitation job an enormous one, according to E. R. Hanson, director of UNRRA's agricultural rehabilitation section.

UNRRA is now operating in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Greece, Italy, Austria, and China.

In all these countries, farm methods and equipment before the war were far more primitive than in the United States. But such equipment as there was has been cut down seriously by theft and destruction, and constant use without replacements. Dairy herds, draft animals, and poultry flocks have been cut in half. Fields have gone untended, or at best unfertilized and poorly cultivated. What seed is available in Europe tends to be of low grade and weedy. These are the conditions which UNRRA must meet.

To meet some of the need for draft animals, UNRRA bought thousands of mules from American and British army surpluses, principally in Italy.

How precious these animals are to the destitute farmers is shown by the way they are handled in Greece. In each nemos, or county, committees of farmers meet to make allocations. The size of the mule, the amount of land to be cultivated, the fodder supply, and the individual farmer's ability to make good use of the animal, all are considered. In many cases, a number of farmers make joint use of the mules and some horses which UNRRA shipped in. One Greek woman who lost two sons, her farm animals, and her cottage during the occupation wept and publicly gave thanks to God when she was awarded a mule for her farm. A Greek farmer who had expected to receive an animal was sent home empty handed. With a few too many drinks the night before he had let slip his intention to sell the animal after he received it. The committee heard of this and turned him down.

To begin restoration of dairy herds, Greek agricultural authorities have launched an artificial insemination program. At the start of it, six bulls were received as a gift from the United Brethren Service Committee, an American organization. They are kept at an agricultural school near Athens. When they arrived, the Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church came out in full vestments to bless them.

Draft Animals are Village-Owned

In Yugoslavia, most of the farm holdings are small, and the farmers live in compact villages. There, the draft animals become the property of the villages, and farmers take turns in using them. They are delighted with the animals, calling them the best they ever have had. They say they are able to plow deeper and faster than ever before the war.

The first horses sent to Poland by UNRRA, all of them bred mares, were taken to a large estate near Danzig, formerly operated by a Polish nobleman as a horse-breeding farm. The

first cattle were unloaded at Danzig and driven under armed guard to another State-owned farm.

Milk production has fallen to such a level that the milk from the UNRRA cattle is reserved for children and sick persons. In the prewar milkshed of Warsaw and Lodz, the highest ration is less than half a pint per day for children under 2 years of age. There is none for adults. UNRRA workers returning from the field to the United States cannot get enough milk to drink in their first few days at home.

Polish Underground Saves Seed

Winter rye is normally the most important grain crop in Poland. During the German occupation, every bit of grain was confiscated, even seed grain. But the Polish underground stole substantial amounts from the invaders and returned it to farmers who planted it at night so they would not be discovered. In some instances, the plantings were done in no-man's land between the contending Russian and German forces.

In Yugoslavia, winter grain plantings were impossible last season because of the occupation. But UNRRA provided seed corn in the spring, and this was substituted in many sections for wheat, making an important contribution to the Nation's food supply. UNRRA flew in 50 tractors as well as some other implements to aid in the planting. They were rigged with lights and used 24 hours a day as long as necessary to get in the crop.

Since then, UNRRA has provided thousands of other tractors in all the countries where it has major operations. It also has set up special schools to train operators in the use and maintenance of these machines. Tractors will be concentrated only in the most fertile sections and they will not entirely make up for the loss of livestock there.

To Establish Key Hatcheries

UNRRA also is planning to provide brood stock to begin reestablishment of poultry flocks in the various countries where it operates. UNRRA experts report that poultry flocks are down to a comparatively lower point all over Europe than are farm animals and dairy herds. The program calls



Bishop Pandleimon and the attendant priests intone the prayers and bless the audience gathered to witness the first Greek demonstration of artificial insemination, using one of the breeding bulls brought over by UNRRA. This is part of a nationwide scheme of restoring livestock to a war-torn country.

for 2 million hatching eggs to be provided in the first 5 months of 1946. Several key hatcheries probably are being established.

With the recovery of agriculture overseas, some of the American farmer's market for relief food will naturally close up. But no nation is self-sufficient; farmers abroad able to raise a portion of their crops for export again will in turn create a revived market for American farm products.

For example, Greece and Italy able once more to raise and sell olive oil, can then buy wheat and other grains.

Agricultural rehabilitation is one of the big jobs of UNRRA. In doing it they are using extension techniques. Particularly helpful is the report of the conference on the contribution of extension techniques in the rehabilitation of war-torn countries held in the fall of 1944.

Every Boone County 4-H'er completes project

■ All? All. Every last one. From the youngest to the oldest, every 4-H Club member in Boone County, W. Va., completed a project in 1945.

But that's only half of it. This is the second straight year that Boone County has had 100 percent project completion.

There's another goal to be chalked up to Boone club members. Last year they also had 100 percent "community project" completion. That means that each of the 34 clubs finished a piece of work aimed at community betterment. It may have been a salvage program, or planned recreation, or tree planting, or sponsorship of a

hot-lunch program at school, or upkeep of the church and grounds.

On April 1, there were 760 4-H Club members in Boone County. By the end of October, 802 members had completed projects, of which 177 earned blue ribbons. Thirty-two won the MacArthur gold medal on their gardens, awarded by the National Victory Garden Institute, New York.

The greater number of completions over the April enrollment is due to the fact that many older members who had been away from their communities joined 4-H Clubs when they returned in the summer.

"Only by all of us working together

have we done this job," said Mrs. Gladys S. Meadows, county club agent. "Of course the leaders and officers voted early last November that we could do no less than we did the year before, so we set out in the club year with our goals clearly established."

Mrs. Meadows paid tribute to the Boone County Board of Education for its most helpful cooperation.

Boone's record beats even that of the preceding year. The first 100 percent completion record was reached with 746 members—56 fewer than this year's record of 802 completing.

Partly responsible for the high interest in reaching 100 percent completion is the definite plan of work for the club year that the Boone County 4-H Leaders' Association had and that 25 clubs had adult councils.

Thirty-two clubs were represented at the 2 banquets and training meetings for officers and leaders. There were 277 members at the county camp.

Community projects included 73,150 pounds of scrap paper shipped and 10,000 evergreen trees set out. One club operated a book exchange in the community. One had members' teeth checked and repaired, and another provided for the distribution of milk at school.

There are still challenges before Boone 4-H'ers, and they are determined to raise the quality of their work.

■ Genesee County, Mich., 4-H Service Club, 75 strong, held its program planning meeting in the fall. S. H. LaTourette, county 4-H Club agent, says that each member will have some committee assignment, also each member will assume some responsibility for the 4-H Club program in his community.

FINDING THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT is made easier in Maine with new and uniform signs. The new sign reads "Agricultural Extension Service," and the names and titles of the extension agents follow. Confusion has been caused in the past because these offices have been known by various terms. Telephone directories will also carry the uniform address.

Foreign extension trainees report after return to their native land

■ "See you at the first International 4-H Club Congress—in Santiago."

That departing promise, first made by Guillermo Rolando, tall dark Chilean trainee with the genial personality and expansive grin, is becoming a familiar farewell phrase as foreign students board the Miami Special for their native countries south or east or west of the border.

Only variant in the departing quip is the name of the city in question. Naturally, trainees from Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Honduras, Haiti, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, and China claim their own national capital as the location for the first International 4-H Club Congress.

The 4-H Congress, however, is only one of the future international gatherings envisioned by the enthusiastic young men and women whose study of extension work has directed their footsteps up and down the corridors of the Department of Agriculture in Washington . . . across the campuses of land-grant colleges in the 48 States and Puerto Rico . . . down the streets of county seat towns . . . around the plowed fields of American farms.

International Group Organized

Another is the hoped-for annual conclave of the International Society for Studies in Extension Work. This organization, formed by the trainees in May 1945, now has members in Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Haiti, and Venezuela.

Both plans, however, will probably remain only plans for some time for, as one of the trainees wrote Dr. Fred Frutche who is in charge of the foreign student training program: "Everything does not go as fast as I like to see . . . As you told us, extension work is not done overnight, and it may require years to get really good results."

Plans that are already taking shape, however, in the countries to which trainees have returned include the organization of 4-H Clubs, expansion of extension organizations and programs, development of home demon-

stration work, and the establishment of courses in extension organization and methods in colleges of agriculture.

From Brazil, returned trainees Eduardo H. Frota and Julio Nascimento report the organization of 4-C Clubs in the States of Paraiba and Marahao. Frota is now a member of the Federal Staff for the Development of Irrigation Projects, attached to an experimental irrigation station in Paraiba. Nascimento is now State Secretary of Agriculture and Director of Extension and Agricultural Service for the State of Marahao. Members of his staff include former trainees Demostenes Fernandez, Jefferson Carvalho, and Amelio Smith.

Cristobal Ruiz, now combining statistical and extension work in Ecuador, writes that he has helped organize several clubs for young people near Quito.

4-H Clubs for Peru

Plans are already completed for organizing 4-H Clubs in Peru where Enrique LaBarthe, Enrique A. Summers, and Alfredo Talleri are back on the job with the Peruvian Extension Service after completing 3 months' training in the United States.

Headed back to Venezuela with ambitious plans for early expansion of existing 5-V Clubs and development of home demonstration work are Miss Ana Carvajal, Miss Elda Marquina, Miss Adela Rodriguez, and Miss Luz Uzcategui. A helping hand in the organization of home demonstration work will be provided by Mrs. Josefa Bursian, one of the first home demonstration agents in Puerto Rico and at present a staff member of the Venezuelan-American Food Supply Commission. The four feminine trainees, together with Angel Capobianco and Mario Perez, are in Puerto Rico at present. They are using the final 2 months of their year's training to study Puerto Rico's adaptation of U. S. extension methods.

Other students who have wound up their training with a stay in Puerto

Rico are Guillermo Rolando and Hernan Frias of Chile, Jorge Zuluaga, Alvaro Chaparro, and Antonio Penate of Colombia; and Felix Araque, Luis Ramon Sanchez, and Miguel Vivas of Venezuela.

Home demonstration work in Brazil is expected to begin taking shape soon under the capable hands of four attractive trainees who returned to their native land last fall. They are Miss Cilda Gomez, Miss Elleryza Ellery, Miss Heloisa Gama, and Miss Aracoeli Moreno.

27 Chinese Now in Training

Reports of home demonstration work are also expected soon from China to which Miss Teh-yin Ma will return shortly. Her carefully formulated plans for helping Chinese homemakers help themselves will emphasize nutrition, food production, and preservation, child care, and home industries. Other Chinese trainees who have recently returned home to help expand extension programs are Dr. Martin Yang, author of *A Chinese Village* and recently appointed senior technologist in the National Agricultural Extension Commission; and Dr. C. S. Hsieh. Twenty-seven other professional Chinese workers are still in this country receiving extension training.

In Chile, Hernan Frias and Guillermo Rolando have been conducting 6-day training schools in extension methods, stressing 4-H and home demonstration work for *agronomos* in all sections of the country. Frias and Rolando, chief and assistant chief, respectively, of the extension section of the Ministry of Agriculture, are now canvassing alumnae rolls of Chile's College of Home Economics in the search for prospective home demonstration personnel.

From Haiti, Gabriel Nicolas and Rodini Conte, who returned home in August, report that the "idea of the home agent has been well received by the staff of the Department of Agriculture." Both trainees are now district directors of agriculture, Nicolas being stationed at Saint Raphael and Conte at Gonaives.

Courses in extension philosophy, organization, and methods are now being taught or are in process of development in a number of colleges by

former trainees. These include Jorge Zuluaga, Universidad Nacional, Medellin, Colombia; Hugo J. Bastos, College of Agriculture, Ceara, Brazil; Benjamin Gastal, State College of Agriculture, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Euclides Martins, Lavras Agricultural College, Minas Gerais, Brazil; Joaquim de Mello, now Secretary of Agriculture, and staff member of the College of Agriculture, Paraiba, Brazil; Eudes de S. Pinto, College of Agriculture, Pernambuco, Brazil; and Do-

eign Economic Administration at the end of the war); governments of Argentina, Jamaica, Peru, and Panama provided a combined total of 10 fellowships; United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, 4 fellowships; and the China Institute, 1 fellowship.

The extension concept of helping people help themselves is one of the major objectives of the training program. The development of trained human resources, in Dr. Frutchey's

them posthaste—often by diplomatic pouch. Personal letters and the processed publication, Trainee Trails, authored by Dr. Frutchey's assistant, Georgia Gardner, are other morale builders. Other ideas, including an evaluation study, are kept on tap for more careful consideration if and when a lull occurs in Dr. Frutchey's full schedule.

From the requests that pour in almost daily for extension assistance in providing training for actual or prospective students, no lull is likely for some time to come.

For 4-H development

The 4-H Development Association or Foundation recently organized in Edgecombe County, N. C., is primarily for the purpose of seeing that 4-H Club members who attempt out-of-the-ordinary work with pedigreed seeds or pedigreed animals do not lose money on their projects.

For instance, should 12 club members feed as many purebred steers and send them to a fat-stock show where the steers might sell below the cost of production, the association would see to it that bidding for the steers brought enough to repay the club members for their expense.

The organization also plans to sponsor and encourage all kinds of worthwhile activities sponsored by the county 4-H Clubs. Each individual, firm, partnership, corporation, or association that joins the organization pays a \$10 membership fee to the treasurer and signs a statement that he will make himself liable to \$25 for any 1 year in upholding the purposes and objects of the association. Should the association find cause for purchasing a 4-H project, the cost would be equally divided among the members.

■ The interdependence of agriculture and industry and the importance of national and international affairs in the future prosperity of any farmer in Oregon were facts stressed over and over again by speakers at the State-wide conference on marketing and distribution. The meeting held in mid-January was sponsored by the division of agriculture at Oregon State College.



World peace is their business, agree Ming-chin Ma of China, Luz Uzcategui of Venezuela and Reva J. Thurlow of Kansas. Mr. Ma and Miss Uzcategui were two of the extension trainees attending the National Club Congress in Chicago.

mingos Pellegrino, College of Agriculture, Piracicaba, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Other returned trainees are serving either governmental or commercial organizations as technicians, or are converting their own farms into demonstrations of the improved practices they learned in the United States.

Forty-five students from seven countries—China, Costa Rica, Brazil, Venezuela, Peru, Argentina, and Haiti—are still in training here.

Fellowships under which the students have received their training have been provided by several sources. These include the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, 70 fellowships; the U. S. Department of State, 6 fellowships; Chinese Supply Commission, 21 fellowships (taken over from the For-

opinion, is the only certain and sure method of insuring the development of any country's natural resources.

Hopeful indication of the success of this long-time goal is seen in the attitude of returned trainees as expressed by Gabriel Nicolas:

"I thank you very much for the opportunity to be helpful to my country. I am going to work very hard for the welfare of my countrymen."

Considering the responsibility of the U. S. Extension Service only partially discharged when the trainees board the Miami Special, Dr. Frutchey spends a great deal of time thinking up ways of improving the methods and morale of the returned students. The newest in extension and USDA leaflets and in visual aids are dispatched to

Cuisine by labor staff

■ New York's county agricultural agents, gathering at Cornell University for their annual conference at the State College of Agriculture, got a happy surprise and had a bang-up good time when State Farm Labor Supervisor Bob Polson and 15 associates in the extension farm labor staff prepared and served the annual dinner.

The affair was held at the Slaterville farm labor camp, a former CCC center recently vacated by PW's, about a dozen miles outside Ithaca. The rustic dining hall was decorated with Christmas greens and other seasonal trimmings, including a big tree for Santa's use. The secretarial staff which took care of these details included Agnes Dewey (wife of Extension Entomologist Jim Dewey), Florence Lennox (wife of 4-H's John Lennox), Mrs. Mary Adesso, Mrs. Jessie Browne, and Mavis Davenport.

Planning, preparation, and serving of the meal was directed by Dorothy "Tossie" George, expert in food and kitchen management at foreign labor camps, with the assistance of Cook Richard Grant and three of his aides. The menu started with relishes and included seafood cocktail, consomme, rice, mashed potatoes, roast beef, peas, turnips, chef salad, coffee, apple pie à la mode, and cheese, with plenty of each item.

Other members of the staff, in chef's aprons and hats, filled the plates and served the courses while Seneca County Agent "Dusty" Rhodes and his Ramblers played lively tunes and County Agents' Association President Sherburne Fogg of Warren County led the singing of lusty numbers. Headed by State Supervisor Polson, the serving group included WLA Supervisor Martha Eddy, Information Specialist Betty Burch, Assistant Supervisors Elton Hanks, Ralph Nelson, William Thompson, Seymour Vaughan, and Charles Collins; Percy Richards, migrant-housing supervisor, William L. Webster, labor utilization supervisor, and the secretaries. Between courses, Hanks, former Rensselaer County agent, who is known as "The Rose of Rensselaer," informally emceed a lively program; and after dinner the farm laborites—

less Hanks—retired to the kitchen for their dinner while the 150 agents and

their assistants and former agents held their annual meeting and initiation.

The county agents voted it the best party they had had in many years.

Agricultural musicians. "Dusty" Rhodes, Seneca County agent, and his Ramblers enlivened the party with stirring music. Left to right, the Ramblers are: I. D. Perry, Cortland County agent; Lucien Freeman, Onondaga assistant county agent; James Q. Foster, Onondaga County agent, and H. L. ("Dusty") Rhodes.



Polson does his stuff. In chef's apron and hat, State Farm Labor Supervisor Bob Polson (Dr. Robert A. Polson, extension rural sociologist, to many of you) served the "head table." (Left to right): President of the county agent's association, Sherburne H. Fogg, Warren County agent; State Extension Director L. R. Simons; Fred B. Morris, State county agent leader; and Herbert E. Johnson, Monroe County agent.



An extension program measured

■ In 3 years the cropping system followed by farmers in the white-fringe beetle area of Florida has been drastically changed, in accordance with recommendations of the State Agricultural Extension Service and the USDA white-fringe beetle control project. Farmers have learned how to live with the beetle—and get along, even if they don't like it.

Research by the Division of Cereal and Forage Insect Investigations has shown that when the beetles feed on such crops as peanuts, velvet beans, kudzu, soybeans, crotalaria, and beggarweed—primary food plants—the pests lay numerous eggs and thus build up the infestation. Peanuts and velvet beans—alone and between corn rows—are the only primary crops widely grown in the area.

Cropping Recommendations Evolved

Following publication of these results, J. Lee Smith, agronomist with the Florida Extension Service, and others interested evolved cropping recommendations which included (1) more winter cover crops—oats and legumes; (2) peanuts grown on only about 25 percent of the farm land and rotated; (3) solid corn on about 35 percent of the farm land; (4) cotton and miscellaneous crops could occupy the rest of the farmed land; (5) improved pastures would furnish more

cheap feed for livestock and not increase beetle infestation.

Of the winter crops, oats could be used for grazing and feed; and legumes would improve the soil to the extent that corn could be grown without interplanted legumes. Neither oats nor winter legumes build up beetle infestation. Peanuts, being a primary crop, should not be grown on the same land more often than once in 3 or 4 years.

Cropping Practices Changed

Early in 1943 the Extension Service and Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine launched an intensive campaign to induce farmers to change their cropping practices in accordance with the recommendations. County Agents Mitchell Wilkins, of Walton County, and Fred Barber, of Okaloosa County, in the Florida area, and E. H. Finlayson of Escambia County, in the Century area, staged meetings at which the program was discussed, conducted tours, wrote letters, made farm visits, and carried the information to farmers in other ways at their disposal. They arranged for distribution of Pangola, Coastal Bermuda, and Pensacola Bahia grasses, all excellent for pasture.

A recent survey by William Dickison, of the Bureau of Entomology and

Plant Quarantine, showed the following percentage changes in cropping practices between 1942 and 1945: Corn and legumes dropped from 46 to 23.9 percent; corn grown alone rose from 9.5 to 21.2 percent; peanuts dropped from 20.7 to 10.5 percent; cotton dropped from 16.5 to 7 percent; miscellaneous crops dropped from 7.3 to 4 percent; winter crops rose from practically none to 33.2 percent.

"The progress made during the past 3 years in infested areas in Florida," says Mr. Dickison, "can best be appreciated by recalling that prior to the commencement of the extension program in 1943, 66.7 percent of the total tilled acreage was planted to crops known to be most conducive to producing maximum increases in beetle population; that only 9.5 percent of the total tilled acreage was planted to solid corn; and little, if any, acreage was planted to winter crops. This is in marked contrast to the condition now prevailing in the same infested areas.

Success Shows Farmer Confidence

"The unusual success of the program apparent to date can only be attributed to a keen interest and confidence on the part of the farmers in the recommendations, and to the untiring efforts of county agents, under the leadership of J. Lee Smith, to area and district supervisors of the project and others working in infested areas in the State of Florida."

A look ahead

EDMUND deS. BRUNNER, Agricultural Adviser, Extension Service

■ My goal for Extension in looking ahead is the maximum development of all our resources in the Nation and in each county, economic and social, human and inanimate, for the achievement of the highest level of life possible for rural Americans.

In contributing to that end we have much in our past that will help. We have, and must maintain, our democratic educational procedures in Federal-State and State-county relationships. We have, and must maintain, our plan of using volunteer leaders.

We have begun, and must vastly increase, cooperation with all like-minded agencies in the efforts to raise the rural standard of living and of life. We have devised methods to meet the needs of the past. We can continue courageous experimentation in methods and techniques for teaching the newer, less tangible, but desperately urgent, content demanded by new needs and emphasis.

We must be tireless in our efforts to help achieve an optimum economic

basis for rural life and for winning social parity as well for everyone.

We must continue a functional approach through the whole program, involving constant program determination on the basis of ascertained needs and problems, rather than contentment with stereotyped activities, once good, now less needful because of changed situations and our own progress. As we look ahead, we can already see some serious problems looming up. We know there are others we cannot see, but we also know that in Extension we have a tested institution with a worthy purpose and a record of substantial, not to say phenomenal, achievement.



Flashes

FROM SCIENCE FRONTIERS

A few hints of what's in the offing as a result of scientific research in the U. S. Department of Agriculture that may be of interest to extension workers, as seen by Marion Julia Drown, Agricultural Research Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Greenhouse Substitute

■ Home gardeners who want to start plants indoors but do not have access to a greenhouse can use a home-made case or box equipped with ordinary fluorescent lamps for light. Cuttings or seedlings can be propagated in this unit in the basement or a storage room. The box is 6 feet long, 3 feet high, and 3 feet wide, with two doors hinged at the top and two 40-watt fluorescent tubes. It was designed and tested at the Plant Introduction Garden, Glenn Dale, Md. Waterproof composition board is suggested for the building material.

In an air space below the rooting medium a heater may be installed if necessary, and another space above the lamps prevents excessive heating at the top. If the temperature of the room is fairly high and is steady, a heating unit may not be needed. No ventilation is necessary. For rooting cuttings, a light rich in orange-red rays is best, whereas for growing seedlings the blue-violet rays are more favorable. Vermiculite, a mica-bearing material available at most building-supply stores, is recommended as the rooting medium for cuttings. This material can also be used for germinating seed and growing seedlings, but sphagnum moss is considered somewhat better for this purpose. Specifications for building the unit can be obtained from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering, Beltsville, Md.

DDT for Lousy Pigs

■ A single application of DDT proved effective in ridding swine of heavy infestations of lice in recent experiments by research veterinarians of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The results must be considered preliminary because only a limited number of tests were made under farm conditions and without scientific controls. Both sprays and dips were pre-

pared, with the DDT in emulsions of mineral oil and water. Sprays containing 0.1 percent and 0.5 percent of DDT were tested on 8 animals each and destroyed all lice on the hogs. However, these sprays failed to kill the nits and all the young lice that hatched later, though the hogs treated with the 0.5 percent spray had only a few lice on them when they were examined 8 weeks after the treatment. For the dip, 0.75 percent of DDT was used. This treatment killed all lice on 300 heavily infested pigs within 4 hours, and enough DDT remained on the hair and skin of the dipped animals to kill the young lice as they hatched. The herd was entirely freed of lice by one dipping with the DDT solution.

The Why and How of Fortified Foods

■ A new leaflet, intended especially for home demonstration leaders, nutrition committees, and teachers, rounds up information on some staple foods to which essential nutrients are now added or restored. Foods—Enriched, Restored, Fortified is the title of this 16-page pamphlet, issued by the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics as U. S. Department of Agriculture, AIS-39.

The foods covered are bread and flour, cereals, oleomargarine with vitamin A added, vitamin D milk, and iodized salt. B vitamins and iron are added to white bread under a War Food Order still in effect, and much flour is similarly enriched on a voluntary basis.

The new 80-percent-extraction flour is not discussed in AIS-39, which came off the press just before the President's order was issued. This flour, as milled, will have a higher content of iron, B vitamins, especially thiamine, and better quality protein than unenriched white flour. The new flour, however, is not up to the standard of enriched white flour in

the vitamins and iron, and therefore, under the War Food Order mentioned, commercially baked bread will have to be brought up to that level by addition of these nutrients if the flour from which it is made is not so enriched.

2,4-D Not Harmful to Grazing Animals

■ One of the questions regarding the use on pastures of 2,4-D, the weed killer, has been answered by tests made by two bureaus of the Agricultural Research Administration. Scientists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering and the Bureau of Dairy Industry made the studies to determine whether it would be safe to destroy the weeds in pastures by spraying with 2,4-D because of possible harm to grazing animals. The results show that the chemical is not injurious to cows or sheep eating treated vegetation.

The investigators even added purified 2,4-D to the grain ration of a cow at the rate of 5½ grams a day for more than 100 days, and she showed no ill effects in weight, milk production, or appetite. A calf fed on the milk of a cow receiving 2,4-D with her ration developed normally. Some of the chemical was found in the blood serum of the cow, but none was transferred to the calf. The investigators caution that their conclusions cover only pure 2,4-D and 2,4-D mixed with a commonly used spray spreader called Carbowax, and they cannot say that proprietary mixtures made with other materials are harmless to animals.

A Delicious New Canned Dessert

■ Developed by the Western Regional Research Laboratory for the Army, a jellied fruit dessert put up in cans may be available for civilians before too long. In response to the need for a fruit dessert for field rations, to satisfy the soldiers' appetite for fruit and supply vitamin C, chemists at that laboratory produced a pineapple jellied dessert and a mixed fruit jelly. The jellies were stiff enough to come out of the can in one piece and to hold their shape and not drip juice when eaten from the hand. The flavor, color, and texture were retained both in tropical heat and in Arctic cold.

Radio plays vital role in helping city women

LOUISE W. NEELY, Home Demonstration Agent, Orleans Parish, La.

A forced change in the time and length of her successful radio program brings new opportunities to the home demonstration agent in the city of New Orleans. An account of her early broadcasting experiences was given in the March 1945 issue of the REVIEW.

■ Keeping on the air when air waves are busy and radio stations have people waiting in line to buy commercial time is quite a problem for a home demonstration agent. It's nothing to have your program sold from under you, and that's what happened to me in December 1944.

The 15-minute time at 6 a. m. over Station WWL on Saturday morning was no longer available. This was not too disastrous because this time was suited to rural rather than to urban listeners. The only other time offered was a 5-minute period at 8:55 which was the period for local news following the national program, *Country Journal of the Air*. To fill these 5 minutes I wrote an original 4½-minute script each week to appeal to the urban housewife. The subjects covered were concerned with consumer problems and presented with the assistance of the farm service director.

As a result of 46 broadcasts, 941 written requests were received, and approximately 2,200 agricultural bulletins were distributed.

Significantly, only 12 States were heard from at the 9 a. m. period, as against 20 States heard from on the previous program given at 6 a. m. Of the 941 total requests received, 455 were from Louisiana and 230 from the city of New Orleans. In addition to this, many telephone calls originated from the city of New Orleans as a result of the program.

Aside from this regular broadcast which is given weekly over station WWL, I have had offers to write and give broadcasts featuring home demonstration work on the 4 other stations in the city. In food preservation, 10 community leaders helped me broadcast lessons in the preservation of food to 6,000 block leaders of New Orleans community volunteer service. Broadcasts on meat alternates proved

valuable at a time when the nutrition of city people was in danger of being impaired through lack of sufficient meat protein. Special broadcasts assisted in moving surplus foods from the markets and encouraged the use of sugar alternates.

Writing 4½-minute broadcasts presents problems in concise and condensed writing. A person using this shorter type program has a greater opportunity to obtain radio time at the best listening periods of the day. It is almost imperative for a city home demonstration agent to be able to write her scripts as well as to give them so that she will be able to meet local needs which arise quickly in urban areas.

Food Is Still Popular

The subjects used and the number of requests from each broadcast were as follows:

Food selection and preparation: Cook That Turkey Right, 54 requests; Making Candies with Sugar Substitutes, 14; The Basic Seven Meal Planning, 16; Nutrition of Children, 7; Cooking with Honey and Syrup, 63; Utility Beef, 6; Egg Cookery, 29; Soybean, 29; Cooking Sea Food, 13; Cheese Cookery, 7; Cooking Green Vegetables, 12; Eat a Good Breakfast, 9; Milk Cookery, 7; Cooking with Honey and Molasses, 15; Fish Cookery, 17; Tomatoes, 13; Potatoes, 7; Whole Grains in Meals, 6; Root Vegetables, 8; Packing the School Lunch, 18. Total, 326.

Home management and family economics: House Cleaning, 15; Closet and Storage Space, 46; House Cleaning Management, 12. Total, 73.

Clothing and textiles: Clean and Adjust the Sewing Machine, 41; Cleaning and Pressing Clothes into Service, 6; Proper Fitting of Dresses,



Mrs. Louise Neely, home demonstration agent, Orleans Parish, La.

46; Making Slip Covers, 58; Renovation of Clothes, 14. Total, 165.

The house-furnishing equipment and surroundings: Curtains for the Home, 13; Buying Linens, 8; Laundry, 22; Camellias, 75. Total, 118.

Nutrition and health—home production of the family food supply: Growing Vegetables in Town and City, 26; Victory Gardens, 30; Garden Insect Control, 13; Fall and Winter Gardens, 22; The Mirliton Pear, 22; Strawberry Planting Time, 11. Total, 125.

Food preservation and storage: Care of Pressure Cooker, 27; Jar Closures, 9; Canning Fruits and Vegetables, 47; Canning Without Sugar, 14; Quick Freezing of Food, 7; and Canning Fruit Cake, 30. Total, 134.

Radio help for home planners

Kansans planning to build, remodel, or refinish their homes listen to the "Bildrite Hour" conducted by Prof. H. E. Wichers of the Department of Architecture at Kansas State College every Saturday morning at 10:15 o'clock on Radio Station KSAC.

Wichers asks listeners who have special problems about building or remodeling to write him in care of KSAC. The problem is discussed over the radio or, if the writer prefers, the inquiry is answered by letter.

We Study Our Job

Publications workshop leads the way

■ Look for better news copy and more readable extension bulletins from Connecticut.

County agents, specialists, and editors from the Nutmeg State have been through a stiff course of training in how to write so people can read it. All took part in a program planned around their problems in preparing bulletins, news stories, and circular letters.

The Connecticut Publications Workshop, January 30 to February 1, was the first held by any State Extension Service. Sixty-five people registered in a snowstorm at the University of Connecticut in Storrs. They may have thought it was just another extension conference. It turned out to be a workshop with emphasis on the "work."

Experts Called In

During the morning of each day there was a 3-hour lecture session, packed with concentrated information. Dr. Irving Lorge of Columbia Teachers' College set the pattern for the workshop in his opening talk on *The Psychology of the Adult*. It was, some said, equal to a full semester course. Visiting lecturers included T. Swann Harding, Office of Information, USDA; Dr. George Gallup of the Public Opinion Polls; and Dr. Rudolf Flesch, author of the now-famous readability formula. His new book, *The Art of Plain Talk*, which discusses his formula at length, came out the first day of the workshop.

As native talent, Connecticut produced Curtiss Johnson, weekly newspaper editor. Mr. Johnson demonstrated that the complicated story of type and how to use it can be told in a way that anyone can understand. Maurice R. Cronan, city editor of the *Hartford Courant*, told the extension people why some of their copy goes into the wastebasket and how they

can get more of it in the paper. Dr. Joseph Baer of the Connecticut State Department of Education proved by census figures that the average farm reader of extension circulars and bulletins has had no more than an eighth-grade education.

In the afternoons, the group broke up for round-table sessions on news writing, circular letters, bulletins, typography and design, evaluation and readability formulas. They shed coats, unbuttoned vests, and went to work.

The bulletin group, for example, took the text of a Connecticut bulletin, on its way to press, tore it apart and put it together again. The typography group took sample bulletins from several States and decided how they should have been designed. The readability formula group learned how to measure the language, espe-

cially the abstractness of the language of their manuscripts, by the Flesch formula.

The news writing group found typewriters and a copy desk set up in city-room style. For 3 days they wrote, edited, and mimeographed a daily newspaper. Reporters from the news-writing group covered all other workshop sessions as well as the talks, and the Workshop News became the official record of the conference.

Bouquets for arranging the Workshop have been falling on the desk of Mrs. Ruth R. Clark, State home demonstration leader. Mrs. Clark attended the Columbia University Publications Workshop last summer (see August 1945 REVIEW) and upon return urged that a similar workshop be given in Connecticut. Other Connecticut staff members who were active in planning the workshop were Harold Baldwin, Walter Stemmons, Esther Barnett, and Margaret Hammersley.

Of great help in the planning and the running of the program were people from the Washington Extension Service office. Mrs. Laurel Sabrosky,

Editors do a clinical job on the typography, layout, and design of publications, under the direction of Harry P. Mileham, until recently extension editor in Vermont and now publications specialist with the Federal Extension Service. (Left to right around the table): Henry A. Krebsner, Litchfield County club agent; Harold W. Baldwin, Connecticut extension editor; Harry P. Mileham; Radie Bunn, new editor in Massachusetts; and Donald Donnelly, Hampden County (Mass.) Extension Service.



Ida Mason, and Mrs. Nellie von Dors-ter, of the Division of Field Studies and Training; and Harry P. Mileham and Anna J. Holman, of the Division of Extension Information, were in the delegation.

Extension editors came from Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New Hampshire to attend the Connecticut Workshop and went home with ideas for running workshops in their own States.

Pounded into the heads of everyone who attended was the gospel of readability, stated by Dr. Flesch, and emphasized by almost every speaker.

Boiled down by a Workshop News reporter, it was this:

1. Use short sentences.
2. Use simple words.
3. Make your writing personal.

—Frank F. Atwood, assistant university editor, University of Connecticut.

The Flesch formula was used in analyzing Connecticut's extension publications. Of 180 samples from 52 bulletins, 61 percent of those in agriculture were written on a high-school level or above and 42 percent of the home-economics bulletins. Publications for youth were a little better with 73 percent on the seventh- and eighth-grade levels and 21 percent about sixth grade.

Whole county backs 4-H

■ Folks up in Fond du Lac County, Wis., are united in promoting 4-H Club work. City as well as rural people pitched in to make this a banner 4-H year. The results are 12 new clubs and 87 more members than last year. The county now has 41 clubs with a total of 573 members.

Assistance in the 4-H program came from several sources. Included in these were the Fond du Lac Kiwanis Club, the Fond du Lac Association of Commerce, the Fond du Lac County Holstein and Guernsey Breeders' Associations, the Fond du Lac County Swine Breeders' Association, the County Fair Board, the Pomona Grange, and the staff of the State 4-H office.

The 41 clubs were led by 63 leaders. A total of 835 projects were carried, and 472 boys and girls became achievement members, all finishing the projects they started.

At the beginning of the year, 4-H rallies were held for leaders, parents, and members to encourage club enrollments and the proper selection of projects. Early in the season, a county-wide leaders' meeting was held to obtain the recommendations and requests from the various communities as to what should be included in the program. Later the leaders' council reviewed the recommendations made at the county-wide meeting and made definite suggestions for the year's program. A second county-wide leaders' meeting was held after the organization work was well under way.

County Agent George Massey says that during the year club members contributed considerably to the war effort. They raised feed and food for farm and home use, preserved, stored, and canned food for family use, contributed toward their clothing needs, collected salvage materials, and took part in a program that is assisting in the better development of young people in rural communities.

A tree windbreak as a top-side foxhole

J. WHITNEY FLOYD, Utah Extension Forester

■ The expression, "talk turkey," is quite common; and if turkeys could talk, they would be everlastingly grateful for the trees that farmers plant for their protection. A case study of this comes from San Pete County, Utah. Chris Peterson, a well-known Utah turkey grower, decided 6 years ago that his turkeys when pastured out in the field ought to have some protection. Trees were a quick and easy source of protection; so, at a cost of about \$4.50 and with the advice and counsel of the Utah Extension Service, he obtained sufficient trees from the State-Federal Clarke-McNary Nursery at Logan, Utah, to plant a two-row windbreak several hundred yards long. Mr. Peterson gave the same care to the trees, a row each of black locust and Russian olive, that he gives his turkeys; and the trees grew into a fine windbreak, making a splendid canopy for protection to his turkeys from sun, wind, and rain.

But the pay-off came last year when in this particular windbreak field Mr. Peterson kept 2,700 fine young turkeys

worth, at that time, \$4 each on the hoof. Mr. Peterson was off at lunch one day when he saw a blitzkrieg storm coming up—a hailstorm. He rushed back to his turkey pasture and got there just in time to see the damage the storm did. Two thousand turkeys reached the shelter of the two rows of trees and were talking turkey to him, thanking him for the trees. Seven hundred did not make the windbreak and perished. Says Mr. Peterson: "That windbreak saved me \$8,000."

Mr. Peterson was recently elected president of the Utah Turkey Growers Association and is talking plenty of turkey windbreaks to his associates.

4-H'ers look ahead

Rural young people are doing some serious thinking about the problems they face in this changing world; problems that will probably be theirs to solve. This is brought out in a recent study made of 159 young people in Oregon and Washington. They were interviewed to find out what activities they wanted in their 4-H program.

In addition to the present program, these 15- to 21-year-olds want more of the following to be included in the 4-H program:

1. Club composed of one or more communities large enough to permit group participation with from 15 to 25 in a group.
2. Plan own program with adult assistance.
3. Mixed groups (young men and women).
4. Challenging projects available—opportunity to make some money.
5. Meetings twice monthly separate from school, meetings to be held generally in evenings.
6. Considerable recreation.
7. An opportunity to attack significant and large community problems that they recognize.
8. Group discussions on topics like:
 - a. Personal improvement.
 - b. Choosing a lifework.
 - c. Civic and national problems.
 - d. Economic affairs.

The final report of this study, What Do 15-21 Year Olds Want in a 4-H Program, made by Kenneth W. Ingwalson of the Federal Extension staff, has not been completed.

Among Ourselves

■ **JESSE M. HUFFINGTON**, for 19 years extension vegetable specialist in Pennsylvania, resigned February 1 to assume charge of production for the Chef Boy-ar-dee division of the American Home Foods, Inc., at Milton, Pa.

At the same time he ended 4 years as secretary of the Pennsylvania Vegetable Growers Association (membership 2,500) and editor of its publications. His "Vegetable Growers News" was widely known. He was originator and for 10 years editor of the "Ten Ton Tomato Club" reports, and 2 years ago started the Pea Clubs of Pennsylvania, serving as editor there, also.

A native of Salisbury, Md., Mr. Huffington was graduated from the University of Maryland, did graduate work there and also at Clemson College, S. C. In 1924 he joined the Maryland Extension Service as county agent for Anne Arundel County, with offices at Annapolis, Md. Three years later he went to Penn State as extension vegetable specialist, continuing in that capacity until his recent resignation.

Much of his work in recent years concerned educational aspects of improving the production of vegetables for processing, a growing industry in the Keystone State. He won Nationwide recognition for his summary of growers' practices and records to improve the production of processing vegetables.

In his new position, Mr. Huffington plans to edit a new publication to continue crop production, emphasizing quality as well as quantity of vegetables for processing.

■ **J. H. McLEOD**, vice-director of the Tennessee Agricultural Extension Service, has been named "Man of the Year in Service to Tennessee Agriculture" by the Progressive Farmer magazine. The announcement, with an outline of McLeod's service to Tennessee, is made in the January issue of this farm publication.

Each year the magazine "seeks to honor one man from each of 12 States for outstanding achievement in serv-

ice to agriculture," the announcement points out. These awards are made in recognition of outstanding service during the 12 months, or on the basis of the cumulative value of the man's work over a long period of time.

Mr. McLeod joined the Tennessee Extension Service early in 1921 as swine specialist. In 1936 he became assistant director in charge of specialists, program planning, and farm management, a post he filled until his recent appointment as vice-director of the Extension organization.

■ **J. O. DUTT**, fresh out of an army uniform, joined the staff of the Pennsylvania Extension Service in February as the new vegetable specialist. Dutt is a Penn State graduate, having majored in horticulture as a member of the class of 1939.

A native of Northampton County, the new specialist spent 2 years following his graduation as assistant extension specialist in horticulture in Nebraska, and then took work in vegetables and plant breeding at the University of Minnesota. He had a total of 43 months' service in the Army's Ordnance Department, entering as a private and being discharged as a first lieutenant. He spent 20 months overseas, much of that time in Hawaii at an ordnance depot.

■ **MARY E. KEOWN**, State home demonstration agent for Florida, is one of two "women of the year" in service to Florida-Alabama-Georgia agriculture named by Progressive Farmer in its January issue. The other is Erna Proctor, now with the Georgia Extension Service but until recently with the Farm Security Administration.

"While she is Florida's own State home demonstration agent, Miss Keown is known and respected both nationally and internationally," says an editorial by Miss Sallie Hill, home department editor. "She has had successful experience in both home demonstration work and the commercial economics field."

■ **DR. A. F. CAMP**, vice-director in charge of the Citrus Experiment Station, Lake Alfred, Fla., has been named by Progressive Farmer, well-known southern farm journal, as outstanding man of 1945 in Florida agriculture. He is honored for his forward steps in a study of tristeza disease of citrus in South America and for his fertilizer coordination program.

■ **GEORGE E. FARRELL**, for many years active in extension work, particularly the 4-H Clubs, retired from the Government service at the end of 1945. Mr. Farrell, first appointed in 1914, took an active part in the development of extension work during the First World War and was well known for his practical canning demonstrations. He was 4-H Club field agent for the Central States and had charge of the National 4-H Club Camps held in Washington from 1927 until 1934 when he joined the staff of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Later he went to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics where he was working at the time of his retirement.

■ **To M. K. MacGregor**, 4-H Club agent of Hillsdale County, Mich., goes the credit for training two outstanding 4-H tractor demonstration teams, the first in Michigan, and probably among the first in the United States.

Farmers fly to conference

A group of eight farmers and homemakers from Vermillion County, Ind., were probably making Indiana history when they flew in their own planes to attend the annual agricultural conference at Purdue University in January.

The group landed at the Purdue airport a few minutes after they had finished their morning chores at their farms near Perrysville and returned via air each evening, thus solving traffic and housing problems.

During their visit at the university members of the group were featured on the WLS Dinner Bell program which was broadcast from the university.

Home demonstration clubs buy cooperatively

LOIS SCANTLAND, District Home Demonstration Agent, Arkansas Extension Service

■ Cooperative buying through home demonstration clubs has been a major activity of rural women in 49 Arkansas counties this year. Most plans started under the sponsorship of county home demonstration club councils with local home demonstration clubs cooperating, but some were successfully organized on a neighborhood club basis.

The cooperative venture has meant cash savings of thousands of dollars and has brought needed materials and commodities, unaccessible to farm women, to homes throughout the State. Pooled orders for materials range from feather-proof satin to dairy thermometers but also include tufting thread, footstool bases, recommended varieties of garden seeds, jar lifters, chair-bottoming material, paint for stenciling, sewing machine parts, peaches from orchards in neighboring counties, fruits not produced locally, shrubs for landscaping, and woolen yard goods.

Agents Give Support

Home demonstration agents have helped councils locate sources of needed articles and have advised with club members on organizing a workable system for obtaining and distributing the goods. They have given method demonstrations on home use or home construction involving commodities bought. These have included instructions on making feather and wool comforters from the satin, on shrinking the woolen goods, and tailoring and pressing garments made from it, on canning pineapples and plums, and on reupholstering furniture.

The satin has proved to be the most popular item purchased. From 43 counties come reports that 5,053 members in 644 clubs have bought 67,158 yards. In addition to being used for feather and wool comforters, which require approximately 10 yards each, the 80- to 100-yard bolts have provided house coats, pajamas, gowns,

slips, bedspreads, linings for coats, draperies, and upholstery for boudoir chairs.

The comforters have been filled with home-produced wool or feathers from old featherbeds and extra pillows, as well as new feathers, that have been cleaned.

In 16 counties, 5,606 yards of woolen cloth were purchased cooperatively this fall. In Benton County alone women ordered 1,141 yards. Seventy-two inches wide, it is suitable for single and double blankets and for dresses, suits, skirts, and children's coats.

Polk County Tries Cooperative Use

In Polk County, cooperative effort in purchase of butchering tools and sickroom equipment resulted in sets or kits being kept in one place in the community and lent to people who needed them.

Most of the councils active in cooperative buying have set up a buying committee or have the executive committee temporarily acting in this capacity. Clubs have a designated representative, sometimes called a buying chairman, who, if the orders are placed in her name, is bonded. In some counties, a special account is established at a bank, and all payments are made by individuals to the account and orders paid from it.

Adds Interest to Program

In all counties, first orders are filled first. The willingness of members living near central shipping points to help prepare individual orders from shipments received has made it possible for the least accessible clubs to participate in the plan.

Home demonstration agents are confident that cooperative buying among home demonstration club members has solved many consumer problems and has increased interest in proper methods for use and care of materials and equipment. One

agent stated, "This has been a worthwhile project, by bringing in many new members who frankly joined the club in order to buy satin, stockings, and woolen materials but who have been carried into the realm of good membership by the impetus of the program."

Veteran agent evaluates campaigns

A county agent of 30 years' service, D. F. Eaton of Crowell, Tex., evaluates some of the campaigns he has seen come and go. He says:

"By way of remembrance, here are some of the many movements in my time which within themselves sought to save the country and reform and redeem the service:

Farm accounting and record keeping . . . Good.

Agricultural councils . . . Good, but too early.

All excited about publicity . . . Good if you have done something worthy.

The fireless cooker . . . Good at the time.

Cooperative buying and marketing . . . Lots of casualties but good.

Farmers' organizations . . . Good, but still weak in public favor in Texas.

Meat killing and curing plants . . . Good only on farm.

Community work centers . . . Good when we have rural churches and schools.

Bull circles . . . Good, but not popular.

Victory councils . . . Good, if properly used very effective.

Cotton classing and cotton pools . . . Good, but impractical.

Land use planning . . . Fundamentally sound.

Rural electrification . . . Has real and popular merit.

Farm labor . . . Too early to venture an opinion.

Trench silos . . . Results excellent.

— We always came back to fundamentals and found real work such as crop and livestock improvement, soil conservation, improved machinery, better buildings, 4-H Club work, developing community leaders, needful rural organization, and improvement of citizenship.

The once-over

Reflecting the news of the month as we go to press

SUMMER SCHOOLS are in the air this spring. Eight different land-grant colleges are offering special courses for extension workers, including most of the fields in which agents are feeling the need for more training.

COLORADO A. & M. COLLEGE at Fort Collins offers courses in extension research and methods, farm and home planning, and extension publicity from June 24 to July 12. A rural housing workshop is being arranged for the second week.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y., offers a 3-week session beginning July 20, with courses in public relations and information service, objectives and over-all programs of extension work, public problems in agriculture, sociology and psychology for extension workers, and public speaking.

FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE at Gainesville contemplates a special course for extension workers from June 10 to June 29.

MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE offers an intensive course on planning and development of the Agricultural Extension Program from June 3 to June 22.

MISSOURI UNIVERSITY at Columbia, Mo., offers two 4-week courses beginning June 10 and July 8. Among the subjects to be taught are the organization and planning of extension work, group relationships, extension methods, international affairs, illustrations and photography, and the preparation of agricultural articles.

OREGON STATE COLLEGE at Corvallis, Oreg., begins the extension summer course June 17, giving special emphasis to housing. Maud M. Wilson, well known for her research work in storage and housing, will teach there, and a workshop will be featured during the second 3 weeks.

UTAH STATE COLLEGE at Logan plans a course on extension methods running from June 10 to June 28.

TWENTY-ONE HEAVY WOODEN BOXES are being dispatched by UNRRA to 7 European countries and to China. In each are copies of farmers' bulletins, circulars, and a complete file of the Journal of Agricultural Research. These 84,000 books and pamphlets given by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are being sent to schools and libraries in war-torn countries which have been cut off from the exchange of scientific and technical information.

UNRRA scurried around last month looking for additional European seed supplies of grain seeds and seed potatoes for Poland and Austria. These additional requests came in too late to procure in this hemisphere before spring planting. More than 30,000 tons of seeds for growing foods have already been landed in seven countries.

OFF FOR CHINA is Benton L. Hummel, well-known extension sociologist in Virginia. He will serve as agricultural extension adviser for the UNRRA program in China. He left recently for Shanghai with 31 other UNRRA specialists on the S. S. *General Scott*.

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Division of Extension Information
Lester A. Schlup, *Chief*

CLARA L. BAILEY, *Editor*
DOROTHY L. BIGELOW, *Associate Editor*
GERTRUDE L. POWER, *Art Editor*

EXTENSION SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

A GROUP OF CHURCH LEADERS met with U. S. Department of Agriculture agencies in Washington last month under the auspices of the Extension Service. Thirteen different denominations were represented and considered their mutual problems. The church group was interested in the various programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and suggested ways of getting information about them into their own literature and programs. They also suggested that county agents learn more about the program of the church for rural areas.

MEMORIAL TREES are beginning to grow in Kentucky for former 4-H Club members who gave their lives for their country. In 21 counties 4-H Club members have planted 317 trees on the school grounds where club meetings are held or on the church grounds where the 4-H boy was a member. Before this year is over the other Kentucky club members will have made their plantings in memory of their 4-H fellows who are gone, writes N. R. Elliott, professor of landscape architecture in Kentucky.

HOME-GROWN FOOD—PRODUCTION—PRESERVATION. No. 663. Prepared by the Extension Service. Illustrates the great variety of ways in which farm and urban families have responded to the Nation's call for increased production and home preservation in accordance with recent research findings. (64 frames: Single \$0.55; double \$1.25.) A copy for inspection is deposited with the extension editor at your State agricultural college.

PAN AMERICAN DAY, April 14, is being marked by special observances throughout the 21 American Republics. The slogan is "Free and United—The Americas Go Forward." Agriculture is the great common denominator of the peoples of the Americas, and the Department of Agriculture has been active in technical collaboration and training as well as joint action in facing agricultural problems. Farmers' clubs, home demonstration clubs, 4-H Clubs, community nights are celebrating Pan American Day with special programs.